

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1921.

# Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

## TO AUTOMATIC JOBS GO TO LETHAL GERMAN, IS SOCIALIST PLANT

Large Number of Counts,  
Barons and Herren Appear  
in Long List.

## BERLIN GETS U. S. HINT

No One Formerly on Von Bern-  
storff's Staff Acceptable,  
Is Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 26.

The appointment of Baron Edmond von Bernstorff as German Charge d'Affaires in Washington is characteristic of the policy of German diplomacy, to let the most important posts be filled by members of Germany's nobility—at least Kuno Tiemann, a Socialist, formerly in the employ of the Wilhelmstrasse, so concludes. In an article in *Die Weltwoche* he catalogues a surprisingly large number of counts, barons and Herren von So-and-so who are representing the German republic abroad, and even predicts that Count Oernsdorff, one of the wealthiest members of the German nobility, is slated as Germany's Ambassador in Washington.

Among the instances which he cites is the German Legation in Copenhagen, where the former first gentleman in waiting to the late King of Wurttemberg, Baron von Neurath, is Minister and is being aided by Secretaries Count von Bassewitz and young von Mackensen, one of the one-time German army leader.

In Stockholm the Legation is at the helm in the German Legation in the person of Herr Nadelin, who was formerly a secretary to President Ebert, but his assistant is a Prince of Wied, who is said to be oblivious of the fact that he is a German civilian living abroad. Two other members of the same legation staff use "von" in their names.

And so goes the catalogue, with a long list of noblemen in Warsaw, Athens, Madrid, Budapest, Rome, Vienna, Sofia and Bucharest.

In the German Foreign Office itself two Secretaries of State, Von Haniel and Von Simon, have charge of the actual work of the German Legation, while the Division of the East is directed by Baron von Maltzahn, and the English and the American Division by Herr von Schubert. The European Division is directed by Herr von Matus.

Herr Tiemann tells an anecdote about a newly founded nobles' club in Berlin, which found that a large number of persons not entitled to be club's guests had, by some fluke, been invited to the opening banquet of the organization. Included in the list of invited guests were some of the most prominent and influential leaders in modern Germany. The club committee, however, got out of the difficulty by recalling these invitations, with the explanation that the recipients of these "unfortunate" were not members of the nobility.

Later it was decided that this had been a tactless move, and it was determined to hold another banquet, and in these those whose invitations had previously been cancelled. Invitations were sent out to this second banquet, and says Herr Tiemann, they were accepted in most cases.

Exceptions Are Ignored.

Herr Tiemann's attack on the German Foreign Office is only one of many. Every Socialist German Minister has been implacable to clean up. Nevertheless the Tiemann catalogue also ignores the fact that the German missions in Paris, London and Brussels are headed by men who are heart and soul committed to the republican regime.

There is an obvious difficulty in finding trained men, without depending on diplomats schooled in the Kaiserreich, who have rendered many fine services in the revolution, and in having the republic represented abroad by diplomats of the new political school, and, therefore, the question of filling the Washington post has not been settled. But the question was simplified somewhat by the United States having given Germany to understand that the Washington Administration would not approve of Germany sending there any one who formerly was a member of Count von Bernstorff's staff. It was denied by Ellis L. Drexel that this was done officially, but, in any event, it was done so thoroughly that several men who were ambitious to go to Washington have been doomed to disappointment, including State Secretary von Haniel.

## MOTOR BUS ON RAILS TO BE USED IN FRANCE

Steam Locomotives on Short  
Rural Lines to Go.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

The use of steam locomotives on short rural railways, now controlled by the Government, is soon to be abandoned in favor of ordinary automobile buses, such as are seen on the streets of Paris, except that instead of having rubber tires rims with flanges will be placed on the wheels so that they can run on the rails. An experiment along this line carried out last month is reported to have been unexpectedly successful.

Automobile buses which carry fifteen to twenty passengers are able to pull two freight cars at a speed of ten miles an hour, but more powerful motors will be installed, which will double this speed. As the cost of operation will be reduced by two-thirds this change in the method of handling shipments of farm produce is likely to have the long desired effect on food prices.

## TURK ON JAUNT TO LONDON SAYS HE IS 146 YEARS OLD

Twelve Years Beyond Noted American Indian's  
Record—Produced Certificate of Birth in Bitlis  
in 1775—Worked Recently as Porter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

The eternal wrangle over claims of being the oldest living person has broken out here again with the arrival in Marseilles on the way to London of a Turk named Djouro, who asserts he is 146 years old. If this is true he outdistances the American Indian Kabanahwayence (Wrinkled Meat), who was declared to hold the Western Hemisphere record, by twelve years. Unlike a majority of such claimants, Djouro produced what purported to be a birth certificate showing that he was

born in 1775 in Bitlis, in the Caucasus. Until he left Constantinople he was still working as a market porter, and on landing in Marseilles he carried his baggage on his shoulders. There has been a slump in the number of French centenarians since 1886, when the Government investigated the claims of 184 such persons shown in the census books. Only sixteen of these produced baptismal certificates. Nothing could be learned about forty-eight, and the rest were regarded as stretching the facts concerning dates of their births. The oldest man then living in France was declared to be a Spaniard. He was living in Tarbes and was 116 years old.

## EXPERT WILL DECIDE ON BUST REDUCTION

Paris Dancer Claims Damages  
to Her Figure From Dr.  
Gosset.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

"Just how badly can a figure be marred by a surgeon's knife before its peculiar esthetic charm suffers? Any one considering himself an expert on such problems will be welcomed by Dr. Gosset, noted Paris surgeon, to whom has been referred a Solomonlike task growing out of the charges made in a Paris court by Mlle. Beturis, a dainty dancer, that she suffered damage to the extent of many thousands francs because of the unskillful work of Dr. Gosset, who professes to be the world's greatest bust reducer.

In the days when private as well as theatrical robes were cut deep behind and in front Mlle. Beturis was not worried about her figure. The lower the dress the more her dancing was applauded. But when fashion dictated merely a slight décolletage Mlle. Beturis glanced down one night and decided that her girth under the arms was bigger than it should be. Dr. Gosset, when he was appealed to, admitted that the operation of even medical science, but that otherwise it was certain to be satisfactory and that Mlle. Beturis would leave the clinic with a figure that would be the envy of all the stars of the stage. But after the operation, according to the charges, while some of the surgeon's promises were fulfilled, two lines of his medical science and gave evidence that something had happened.

"Aesthetically I am ruined," was the plea of Mlle. Beturis before Judge Bertrix, who she offered to demonstrate to the court that she knew what was talking about. The Judge, however, admitted that he did not know much about aesthetics or even medical science, and asked Prof. Hartmann to draw up a report with the necessary sketches and suggestions which will decide once and for all whether Mlle. Beturis is responsible for shyness of a pound of flesh somewhat clumsily from a comely theatrical child.

## LADY ASTOR WOULD BAR SINGLE ARCHITECTS

Believes Home Planner  
Should Have Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 26.

"No architect ought to be allowed to plan a family house unless he is married and has children, and he should submit the plans to his wife," said Lady Astor in opening the exhibition of American architecture at the Royal Institute of British Architects. She said architects should give up plastering classical mouldings over buildings and should try to consider modern materials and modern ways. She suggested that architects should give up plastering classical mouldings over buildings and should try to consider modern materials and modern ways. She suggested that architects should give up plastering classical mouldings over buildings and should try to consider modern materials and modern ways.

"We have lots to learn from America in the way of public buildings," Lady Astor said, "I was amazed when I got back to America and saw the railway stations. There is one thing you get in England that you don't get in American homes, for, although American homes may be more beautiful, I defy anybody to make the inside as comfortable as the inside of British homes."

The exhibition, which includes 300 photographs and drawings of universities, villas, temples and skyscrapers, surprised and greatly impressed the spectators, especially the copied and improved British styles.

## FRENCH BILL WOULD KILL BABY SOOTHERS

Drive to Start on Rubber and  
Other Devices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

Between worries over the equilibrium of the budget the French Chamber of Deputies sometimes finds time to take up with seriousness the troubles of humankind, even the study of the welfare of infants. This was evidenced when two said Deputies presented a bill which probably will arouse many a wail of protest if it is passed. Acting on the advice of medical groups they have decided to start a campaign for the abolition of artificial baby soothers and will insist that the manufacture and sale of all rubber nipples, which have long been a boon to weary and busy mothers, be prohibited. Not only will the marketing of these be punishable, but there will be a fine for the use of sugar soothers in bits of cloth if the save the children commission decides there are no mitigating circumstances such as illness of the parents or poverty.

## ALL ENGLAND HAPPY OVER CHOICE MADE BY PRINCESS MARY

People Are Glad She Did  
Not Go Abroad for  
Husband.

## ROYAL BLOOD FETISH DIES

One at Least of King's Sons Is  
Likely to Wed Outside  
Charmed Circle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 26.

The betrothal of Princess Mary has been joyously received all over England, largely because she is marrying an Englishman. The action has had the effect of reassuring the mind of the British people on a subject about which much has been spoken and little written—the forthcoming marriages of her brothers, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Prince Henry. It has been obvious that the war had completely altered the situation regarding eligible royal alliances for the Princes of the blood, and it is now likely and certainly highly desired that they will go back to the old tradition of the English throne before the royal marriage act was passed.

There was a stringent restriction in the Stuart times, but previously there had been many instances of marriages outside reigning families. Many Plantagenets married outside royal strains, and three daughters of Edward I, who had a high sense of royal dignity, married knights, two of whom were English and the third a French knight. Princess Mary's future husband will bear.

The eldest daughter of Edward III, married a French knight who was created Earl of Bedford. Under the Stuart royal blood marriages were strictly insisted upon, though James, Duke of York, married Anne Hyde, but it was kept a secret. With the Georges the passion for restricting marriages to royal families reached its height. George III and his consort Anne were both fanatics on this subject, and were greatly angered when two of the King's brothers married commoners. A sequel to this was the royal marriage act, which tightened the restrictions, which still prevail.

Following the necessity of excluding Catholics from the royal field since the war is very barren. It is certain that public opinion would never tolerate the marriage of any Prince with a German, and the number of marriageable princesses in Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway is remarkably small. The imperial family of Russia has utterly disappeared, and the Greek princesses, who were the popular here now, the remaining royal families, those of Spain, Italy and Belgium, are Catholics.

In these conditions it is inevitable that some at least of the King's sons must marry outside royal circles, and there is no doubt that the people would cordially welcome such a selection. It is no secret that the Prince of Wales prefers to take an English girl, and undoubtedly the people would acclaim the selection with such enthusiasm that the House of Lords would set aside the marriage act and accept her as almost certain that the old superstitions about the blood royal must give way to modern ideas, and the betrothal of Princess Mary is regarded as the first step in this direction.

## ENGLAND'S CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 31-2 DAYS

Banks Will Not Open Until  
Wednesday, 28th.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 26.

The expensive British film depicting the late Earl Kitchener as the dupe of a British officer who as a spy was working with a German woman has been condemned and prohibited from being shown in London by the old censor. It is believed that the British Board of Film Censors will follow with an action preventing its showing in the United Kingdom.

At a private showing recently the film was openly denounced by Earl Kitchener's sister and many members of Parliament. The film, costing many thousands of pounds, was produced in an attempt to wreck Kitchener's life and the war into fiction.

## VANDALISM OF FRENCH CHURCH ART DISPROVED

Sale of Window Here for  
\$20,000 Started Outcry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

The Ministry of Fine Arts has definitely disproved the wicked American collectors were buying up the finest old stained glass windows of French cathedrals to ornament modern American homes. The cry arose over the sale in New York last winter of a thirteenth century window, the Henry C. Lawrence collection for \$20,000. The window was said to have been taken from a church in Beaune, an ancient province of which Beaune is the capital; hence French consuls raised the cry that vandals were robbing cathedral treasures.

A well known authority, F. de Meloy, has published an article in the *Revue d'Art* claiming to have established by measurement that the design of the genuine window had been secretly removed and replaced by a spurious copy. The Ministry of Fine Arts now publishes the report of Paul Boeswillwald, inspector general of historic monuments, giving the difference in detail and proving conclusively that the window sold in New York could never have been in the Chartres Cathedral and that the only resemblance is the four lobed design of the framework and even this is markedly different in shape.

## MARS MUST WAIT FOR RADIO PHONE, MARCONI ASSERTS

Short Waves Necessary  
With Station Having a  
Million Horse-Power.

## CONDUCTING LAYER AIDS

Prof. Fleming Finds Electric  
Screen Making Long Dis-  
tance Signals Stronger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 26.

The men of Mars, if there are any, will have to wait patiently for some time before they get any wireless telephonic communication from us, according to Signor Marconi, the inventor. He said that short waves would be necessary and that they would have to be sent out by a station having a capacity of at least a million horse power, and we have nothing approaching that yet.

But there is a mysterious agency working to aid man in his efforts to dash his thoughts great distances. Prof. J. Fleming, a scientist and inventor connected with University College, explains the fact that wireless signals travelling from 6,000 to 12,000 miles are many times stronger than those travelling short distances by saying that this can be accounted for only by the presence of conducting layers floating hundreds of miles above us. He says it is logical that waves would not cling to the earth, but it is now believed that the great strength of distant signals is due to the presence of this conducting layer in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Prof. Fleming says the layer completely reflects the earth and as the radio waves move outward they strike it and are reflected and guided around it in a sort of gigantic wireless speaking tube, through which man can whisper radio secrets to the Antipodes without being overheard by listeners on other planets. He declares this is an immense boon to humanity, for otherwise long distance wireless would require the expenditure of such vast amounts of energy that it would be commercially impracticable.

Prof. Fleming holds that long communication is impossible with the moon because she has no conducting screen. He has a theory regarding the nature of this screen, which, he says, is caused by electrified dust thrown from the sun. The electric charge of these dust clouds, he says, is so great that it is repelled by the earth's magnetic field, and he says the pressure of light is strong enough to overpower the backward gravitation action, with the result that particles of this dust continue their long journey earthward through empty space, travelling at great velocity, until they reach the outskirts of our atmosphere, where they are stopped by friction. Prof. Fleming says that every particle of this dust bears an electric charge so powerful that a mere handful would propel the largest liner a whole day.

Long distance waves measure about ten miles and can be handled by a conducting screen. Signor Marconi, backing up Prof. Fleming, said the screen would not hinder the progress of shorter waves, but likewise would not help them, with the result that a tremendous generating power would be needed. It has been discovered that the waves would not hinder the progress of shorter waves, but likewise would not help them, with the result that a tremendous generating power would be needed.

## SIAMESE WOMANHOOD AT 12.

That Is Age Set as Minimum  
Limit for Consent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Bangkok, Nov. 26.

Much prominence was given here to the recent discussion by the League of Nations on the question of the age of consent among Eastern women and the Siamese delegate's reply to the League's committee. The Siamese delegate declared that it was impossible for his country to raise the age of consent because the girl of Siem reaches womanhood at the age of 12.

The majority of Siamese women declare that Siem could not possibly adopt the legislation of European countries in this matter.

## PARIS POLICE IN CRUSADE TO CLEAN UP MONTMARTRE

Greater Protection to American Tourists Undertaken  
—Hourly Supervision of Sensational Clubs  
Ordered and Craps Forbidden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

For the past week a special squad of plainclothes men under the direction of Prefect of Police Leullier have been investigating Montmartre's clandestine palaces with the intention of instituting a general cleanup. Crap games, which have greatly increased in the last six months, are to be banned, clubs where sensational excesses are indulged in unless they

take out a license and open their doors to hourly police supervision, and some of the oldest night restaurants where Americans are accustomed to dance after midnight also are to be given a stern lesson. It has been discovered that some of the widest apaches element has now deserted the old haunts on the left bank of the Seine or behind the Butte and is frequenting the restaurants in the Place Pigalle for more profitable victims. As a result hardly a night passes without the police being called out to stop a free for all fight in some restaurant during which the police guests invariably report the loss of valuables. The police theory is now understood to be to make the restaurant owners responsible for the good repute of their places and if a brawl continues all licenses will be withdrawn for a long period.

## WOULD HAVE DRESSMAKER ALSO CREATE MANNERS

Baron Drecolls Passed From Army to Frock Designing  
and Had Austrian Royalty and Aristocracy  
as His Customers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 26.

The seventieth birthday, just celebrated, of Baron Christopher Drecolls, the best known dressmaker of Berlin and Vienna, recalls one of the strangest careers that has ever fallen to the lot of a Prussian officer. Born in Hamburg seventy years ago, he was slated for a soldier's career, but found he had more interest in designing artistic frocks than in military formalities, with the result that he resigned his army commission and moved to Vienna. He had unusually good luck and success may be said to have come to him from the very start. He became dressmaker to Empress Elizabeth and the Archduchess Stephanie,

who was the wife of Crown Prince Rudolph, and also to Baroness Vellera, the mysterious woman in the Meyerling tragedy. Finally he was created a Baron by Emperor Francis Joseph much to the satisfaction of court society in Vienna. Now that royalty is crossed off his list of customers Baron Drecolls' art is being supported by the new wealthy class, and an anecdote is told to illustrate the bitterness of the old aristocracy against the new moneyed class. "How do you like my gown?" asked a wealthy woman of a Baroness who is a member of what is now called the *nouveaux pauvres*. "It is a creation of Drecolls'."

"What a pity," sighed the Baroness, "that Drecolls does not create manners, too."

## SOVIET TO RESTORE REAL CONJUGAL LIFE

Importance of Basic Love in  
Struggle for Communism  
Is Urged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

With the nationalization of women having become a costly failure, the Bolsheviks are now seeking to restore love in the gamut of human emotions and will soon issue a booklet on the subject written by Alexandra Kollontai, who is well known in Europe and the United States as a Russian socialist. She has devised a new appeal asking the males and females of the Third Internationale not to overlook the importance of basic love in struggling for communism. The whole trouble with Russia's State owned women, according to Mme. Kollontai, was the fact that when nationalized they ceased to be an economic factor for good and no longer desired to bear children who would continue the republic's ideals in the generations to come.

In other words, Mme. Kollontai, after two years' experience as one of the head commissioners of public education, abandoned utterly anything saving of free love, and is calling on the Soviets to keep their hands off conjugal life if Russia's revolution is to be saved. "Woman," she says, "like man, must be considered as a unit of labor and must be allowed to exert her talents and technique in the work for which she is fitted, but the State must still cede to her the maintenance of the traditional utopianism in social problems. She has her choice on the solid foundation of real love instead of the free national variety."

The author declares that only when Russia returns to a better ethical conception along these lines will the hygienic control of families and the moral education of coming generations be assured as the Soviet people demand. But the fact that since 1911 she has inspired serious strikes and the growth of extremist ideas wherever she has gone—even in Russia, where she was introduced in 1919—has not been lost on the best of the Reds—it is expected that she will be unable to obtain the necessary passport visas at least until Russia's political calendar is cleaner than at present.

## FIRST WIFE'S BLESSINGS HELP WITH NEXT SPOUSE

Widower Pays Tribute to  
Both at Funeral of Second.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

The blessings of the first wife of John Graham, an aged coroner of Durham, enabled him better to enjoy life with his second wife. He paid a tribute to both at the funeral of the second. When the services were over he turned to the next grave in the plot and placed a wreath on it with the following inscription: "To the memory of my first wife, who by her remembrance of her husband's happy life with her for nearly thirty-six years, which enabled him to enjoy her blessings, and her subsequent happiness with her equally loving successor."

## PHONOGRAPH RECORDS TO DEVELOP SINGERS

Paris Conservatory to Estab-  
lish Checking System.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

Village singing masters without a highly developed technical knowledge of the art usually produce better results with pupils than a long course under the tutelage of a Paris Conservatory and other like institutions. That is the decision of eminent musicians who have been making an investigation and report that scores of really excellent singers of both sexes are being spoiled yearly under the guise of conservatory patronage.

It is now proposed to start a checking system which will place a professor really aiding his pupils. When the latter enter a master's classes a phonograph record of each voice in some aria is to be made and kept under review for six months, after which the pupil will be compelled to make new records to be compared with the originals. Judges will then decide whether the voices are developing, and if the professor's work is not showing results, and if opera is thereby likely to be robbed of new stars, the pupils will be recommended to try a new teacher and a new set of phonograph records.

## ONLY A FEW GERMAN IN PARIS, COMPARED WITH 50,000 IN 1913

Colony Shows No Signs of  
Reviving; Teutonic Tour-  
ists Seldom Seen.

## SOME GO ON BUSINESS

But Kaiser's Nephew, Elgon  
Hohenlohe, Is on Honey-  
moon in Southern France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 26.

Are Germans flocking to Paris now that official peace reigns? Do the Boulevard Clichy cabarets again echo with Teuton joy fests and the head waiters in the great hotels bow before Prussian wealth and arrogance? Such questions are asked by many Americans coming to Paris recently while wondering how far Europe has really recovered her pre-war atmosphere.

The answers are in the negative so far as Paris is concerned. Indeed, the pre-war German colony here now shows no sign of returning, while few Germans can be seen among the tourists from all over the world who are flocking to the French capital.

It was estimated in 1913 that in Paris there were 50,000 German residents, as well as a large number of German pleasure seekers. The official figures for this year are not complete, but it is doubtful if there are even 5,000 Germans residing here as long as two months at a time. Perhaps three as many German transients and business men, however, are making flying trips to Paris, but the one-time enemy pleasure trippers have almost vanished from Paris except the very wealthy, and they come here mostly with business in view.

One notable exception is the Kaiser's nephew, Elgon Hohenlohe, who is passing his honeymoon in the south of France, having three automobiles and a numerous suite, meanwhile spending money lavishly regardless of the low rate of exchange on German marks. The lack of Germans in France at this time is not due to the fact that they are not well treated. On the other hand, they are treated exactly like other foreigners. Recently, for instance, the French Government gave facilities to a German delegation to visit the Verdun battlefield to place wreaths on the graves of German soldiers there.

French consuls have been discreet in the matter of granting visas, but do not discriminate against Germans with real reasons for visiting in France, but naturally those Germans who seek to compete in the French market are not encouraged to come here.

Exchange difficulties constitute one reason that makes it impossible except for the very wealthy Germans to come here. Also many Germans are misled by their press to fear possible unpleasantness in France or even mob violence. This is ridiculous, for Germans are patently but not enthusiastically received everywhere in France. Today German guests in small numbers are staying at many fashionable hotels in Paris, while some of the Germans congregate in boarding houses, mostly Swiss and Dutch, in the suburbs or in the outer boulevards. However, old observers do not think the German colony in Paris will retrieve its pre-war prosperity in the present generation.

## PFITZNER'S NEW OPERA ATTRACTS CHILDREN

"Little Elf Christ" Fails to  
Satisfy Critics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 26.

"The Little Elf Christ" is the title of Hans Pfitzner's latest opera, which is attracting many children to the performances at the State Opera. It deals with a simple, sentimental legend of an angel being converted to Christianity when his sick daughter was rescued by the little elf Christ's sacrifice. Both the libretto and music failed to win the approval of Berlin critics.

Pfitzner, who conducts the masterpiece of the Academy of Art, ranks as one of Germany's "Big Four" in competition with Strauss, Schreker and Busoni, and so received some friendly comment, but this work by him is felt to be inferior to his "Palestrina," which has won a place in the repertoire of the State Opera, and does not show much progress beyond "Der Arme Heinrich" and "Rene von Liebenberg."

## JUMPS FROM TOWER BRIDGE

Septuagenarian Kills Himself on  
Third Attempt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 26.

William Lambeth, aged 70, after two previous attempts to kill himself, succeeded in plunging from the Tower bridge into the Thames. His body, heavily weighted with iron, was found a mile east of the bridge. On both previous attempts to kill himself he was picked up in the river.

## PRINCE AXEL REACHES HULL

HULL, England, Nov. 26.—The steamer Asia has arrived from San Francisco with Prince Axel of Denmark on the bridge acting as captain. The Prince is spending a year at sea.